

ANOTHER POUNDING

Administered to the Batteries of Santiago By Admiral Sampson's Fleet

CASTLE OF EL MORRO ONLY WAS SPARED

Because Hobson and His Fellow Heroes Were Imprisoned There. The Entrenchments Badly Wrecked, and Many Guns Dis-mounted—Enemy's Loss of Life Supposed to Have Been Very Heavy—The Vesuvius Takes a Hand in the Fray and Works Awful Destruction.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BOAT, DAUNTLESS, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Thursday, June 15, noon, via KINGSTON, Jamaica, Thursday, June 16, 9 p. m.—Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded the batteries at Santiago de Cuba for the third time at daylight this morning. For hours the ships pounded the batteries at the right and left of the entrance, only sparing El Morro, where Lieutenant Hobson and his companions of the Merrimack, are in prison.

The western batteries, against which the main assault was directed, were badly wrecked. One was utterly destroyed. In others many guns were dismantled. At first the Spaniards replied passionately and wildly, but impotently. Then most of the guns were deserted. Not a ship was struck nor a man injured on the American side.

It is believed that the enemy's loss of life was heavy. As a preliminary to the hammering given the batteries, the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius last night at midnight was given another chance. Three 250 pound charges of gun cotton were sent over the fortifications at the entrance. The design was to drop them in the bay around the angle, back of the eminence of which El Morro is situated, where it is known that Spanish torpedo boat destroyers were lying. Two charges went through, as no reports were heard—a peculiarity of the explosion of gun cotton in water. Whether the destroyers were demolished is not known, but the destructive area of gun cotton is large and it would not be surprising if it is subsequently ascertained that one or both were destroyed.

The third charge exploded with terrific violence on Cago Smith. From where the fleet lay the entrance to the harbor looked, in the black night, like a door opening into the livid fire of a Titanic furnace. A crater big enough to hold a church was blown out of the side of the Cago Smith and was clearly seen from the ships this morning.

Admiral Sampson issued the orders for the bombardment last night. Coffey was served to the men at half-past three this morning and with the first blush of dawn the men were called quietly to quarters. The ships steamed in five knot speed to a three thousand yard range, when they closed up, broadside on, until a distance of three cable lengths separated them. They were strung out in the form of a crescent, the heavy fighting ships in the center, the flagships on the right flank and the Massachusetts on the left. The line remained stationary throughout the bombardment. The Vixen and Scorpion took up positions on opposite flanks, close inshore for the purpose of enfilading any infantry that might fire upon the ships.

When the ships got in position it was still too dark for any firing. The admiral signalled the ships not to fire until the muzzles of the enemy's guns in the embrasures could be seen by the gun captains.

Fifteen minutes later, at 5:25 a. m., the New York opened with a broadside from her main battery at the works on the eastern entrance to the harbor. All the ships followed in red streaks of flame. The fleet, enveloped in smoke, pelted the hills and kicked up dirt and masonry. It was a magnificent spectacle at first, but their frenzied, half crazed fire could not match the cool nerve, trained eyes and skilled gunnery of the American sailors. Our fire was much more effective than in preceding bombardments. The measured crash of the big thirteen-inch guns of the battleships sounded above the rattle of the guns of the secondary batteries like thunder claps above the din of a hurricane.

In fifteen minutes one western battery was completely wrecked. The Massachusetts tore a gaping hole in the emplacement with a thousand pound projectile, and the Texas dropped a shell into the powder magazine. The explosion wrought terrible havoc. The frame was lifted, the sides were blown out and a shower of debris flew in every direction. The loss of life must have been great.

The batteries on the east of Morro were harder to get at, but the New Orleans crossed the bows of the New York to within five hundred yards of shore, and played a tattoo with her long eight-inch rifles, hitting them repeatedly, sinking of this thirteen-inch gun gave rise to rumors to-day that the Massachusetts had suffered rather severely during the first action off Santiago and that two of the big guns were disabled and a gunner killed. There was no basis for the rumor beyond the disordered breech mechanism referred to.

Several times Admiral Sampson signalled the ships temporarily to cease firing in order to allow the smoke to clear from the batteries. When the order came at 6:20 o'clock to cease firing every gun of the enemy had been silenced for ten minutes, but as the ships drew off some of the Spanish courage returned, and a half dozen shots were fired spitefully at the Massachusetts and Oregon, falling in their wake.

Admiral Sampson is highly gratified with the results of the bombardment. He thinks the western batteries practically demolished. As some of the guns on the eastern batteries did not fire, he thinks it possible they were only dummys.

The only regret expressed is that Lieutenant Hobson and his men by their presence in Morro made it sacred. Otherwise it would now be a pile of ruins. Probably no fewer than five thousand projectiles were fired of a total weight of half a million pounds.

Story of Mutilation Denied. NEW YORK, June 16.—Stephen Crane telegraphs to the Evening World from Guantanamo Bay, June 14, a positive denial of statements that the bodies of marines killed in the fighting on Saturday were mutilated after they fell. The appearance of mutilation, it is as-

serted, was caused by Mauser bullets fired at close range, the Spaniards having ambushed the marines, one of whom was pierced by eight bullets. Surgeon Edgar is quoted as authority for the contradiction of the story of mutilation.

A DULL DAY Among the Government Officials at Washington—A Contemplated Movement of Troops—Gen. Miles to Confer with the President and Secretary Alger.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—In the way of actual events there was little to record to-day; no word came from Sampson at Santiago or from Dewey at Manila. This absence of affirmative news from the respective seats of war gave rise to no apprehension. The officials are resting secure in the belief that the marines at Guantanamo can easily maintain themselves until the troops arrive and the worst that can be feared at Manila is not harm to Dewey but to the Spaniards in the city. The officials of the war department do not care to give out any specific information as to when General Shafter with his troops will land in Cuba, but from certain signs of restlessness exhibited by them, it is evident that they would not be surprised to have some very important news within the next twenty-four hours or thirty-six hours.

The naval officials are confident Sampson will have established cable connections with the fleet so that news of the arrival of the American troop transports off Santiago should not be longer delayed than the time required for a dispatch boat to make the run of forty miles eastward along the coast to the shores of Guantanamo harbor, where the cable will be working under the protection of Colonel Huntington's marines.

There was an exhibition of feverish activity at the war department to-day, so pronounced as to attract attention even in these stirring times. It was apparent that renewed efforts were making to complete the equipment of the troops already gathered at the concentrating points and that preparations are in progress to move a number of troops. So far, however, it is stated that no orders have gone out for the actual movement and what has been and is being done in that direction is merely preparatory.

Very likely definite action will follow a conference which Secretary Alger and the President will have with General Miles when he arrives here tomorrow from Tampa. The general is better aware of the exact state of fitness of the troops at the southern rendezvous points than any one else here, and Secretary Alger in all probability will be helped by what he has to say in deciding upon the further disposition of troops. If General Miles, as is thought to be probable, recommends a further concentration of troops on the southern seaboard, the new camp at Fernandina, Fla., will be made ready for the reception of the additional troops. The officials have been forehanded as to this camp, profiting by the experience gained in the establishment of the two great camps at Chickamauga and Camp Alger.

The President has not yet decided what measure of reward shall be meted out to Hobson for his brave achievement. The men he led have been taken care of; Secretary Long attended to that himself, because it was a matter entirely within his authority, and they have been made warrant officers, the ideal of a sailor's ambition. Hobson is to be advanced, that is settled. The department called upon Sampson for a recommendation in this case, but in advance of its arrival had already decided to advance Hobson ten numbers, which would have placed him just below Constructor Linnard, when a doubt arose as to whether the young man would not prefer a transfer to the line. His relatives were consulted, among them his uncle, Representative Pearson, of North Carolina, and it was decided to allow Hobson to make his choice as between the line and staff. Steps accordingly have been taken to acquaint him with the department's purpose and ask his pleasure in the matter.

The navy department has sent the battleship Massachusetts a complete new breech mechanism for one of the big thirteen-inch guns of that ship. This was due to a report reaching the department about a week ago that the breech of one of the guns was out of order. The new mechanism will be delivered in a day or two and can be readily substituted for the old breech. The condition of this thirteen-inch gun gave rise to rumors to-day that the Massachusetts had suffered rather severely during the first action off Santiago and that two of the big guns were disabled and a gunner killed. There was no basis for the rumor beyond the disordered breech mechanism referred to.

AID OF CUBANS At Guantanamo Receiving Unfettered Praise at Washington—General Rabi's Great Fight in Occupying Acerraderos.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—The work of the Cubans in reinforcing the marines at Guantanamo and particularly in occupying Acerraderos in receiving unfettered praise from officials also take much satisfaction in these reports. Mr. Quesada said to-day that the Cubans had not seen fit to reply to criticism current during the last few weeks as to the ineffectiveness of the Cuban soldiers, as they knew the criticisms were due to an ignorance of the careful plans, largely matured at Washington, by which the Cuban forces were to execute their part of a well considered programme.

"But now that the Cuban flag is floating over Acerraderos," continued Mr. Quesada, "all the criticisms are answered. Acerraderos is about fifteen or

twenty miles west of Santiago, and is the port for the great iron and copper mines of that locality. It should not be confounded with Aquadores, another suburban town to the southeast of Santiago. But it is even more important, from a strategic standpoint, than Aquadores, as it has exceptional landing facilities.

The achievement of General Rabi in making a forced march from Bayamo is characteristic of the dash and military genius of that officer. He is chief of staff to Garcia, and has the rank of general of a division, which is midway between your brigadier general and major general. He is about forty-five years old, tall, thin and muscular, and knows no fear. He takes pride in the fact that he is partly of Indian descent, and he has the natural fighting capacity of the Indian. He made a name for himself during the last Cuban war, and soon took high rank when the present war broke out. When General Martinez Campos thought to make short work of the present war, he led the Spanish forces to Saadel Indio, Cucacaco, and Peralto, where he met General Rabi with a Cuban army much smaller than that of Campos, but in each of those engagements Rabi outgeneraled and defeated Martinez Campos, the recognized military genius of Spain. It led Campos himself to declare that in Rabi he had met a soldier worthy of his best efforts.

"In occupying Acerraderos, General Rabi had with him about 10,000 men, while Garcia is coming up with 5,000 to 6,000 more Cubans. The march of Rabi can hardly be appreciated by any one not familiar with the mountains, swamps and tangled tropical vegetation through which he pushed his way from

NOTABLE NUPTIALS

At Clarksburg—Marriage of Senator Stuart F. Reed and Miss Bonnie Belle Smith—Many Prominent People Present.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence. CLARKSBURG, W. Va., June 16.—At 8 o'clock this evening, in the Baptist church, Rev. E. E. Williams officiating, Senator Stuart F. Reed and Miss Bonnie Belle Smith, were united in marriage. The bride was attired in a handsome costume of white satin en traine, and the maid of honor, Miss Cora Smith, sister of the bride, in a pink broadened satin, with turquoise trimmings.

The bridesmaids were Misses Carolyn Parrill, of Newburg; Willa Jarvis, of Clarksburg; Ethel Carle, of Parkersburg, and Mamie Sinsel, of Washington.

The best man was State Superintendent of Schools J. R. Trotter, of Charleston, and the ushers were Messrs. E. G. Smith and George Chorpensing, of Clarksburg; Prof. R. A. Armstrong, Morgantown, and U. S. District Attorney J. H. Gaines, of Charleston, all in full dress.

After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride, at which about one hundred and fifty were present.

The bridal couple leave in the morning for a visit to Washington and Philadelphia.

"LET US HAVE PEACE!"

That Appeal of the Magnanimous Victor Wonderfully Answered at Jacksonville Yesterday.

SCENE THAT WOULD MOVE A HEART OF STONE.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 16.—The unveiling of the twenty thousand dollar Confederate monument here to-day marked a chapter in history strange in coincidence and remarkable in surroundings.

Eighteen years ago on the piazza of one of the hotels of this city sat a soldier ex-President, while the citizens of Jacksonville passed and repassed, marking the presence of a statesman who had made the laurels of a victor unfading forever by proclaiming over a sea of bitterness:

"Let us have peace."

To-day his grandson, as a member of the staff of General Lee, stood within a few feet of the same spot reviewing an army of soldiers in blue, veterans who had opposed each other on the battlefields, and thousands of Floridians marching to do honor to a Confederate soldier in bronze who viewed with the cold eyes of the past a living chapter of our current history.

A regimental band from the land of the "Old Yankees" stepped proudly to the strains of a march and Old Glory waved in the southern breeze. The "New Yankees" from North Carolina and Virginia, clad in blue, too, took up the echoes with the spirit-stirring refrain of "Dixie." Behind trooped the old Federal veterans, and then came the old Confederates under the stars and bars floating peacefully beside the stars and stripes.

A Federal army in Jacksonville marched amid the plaudits of the people of an extreme southern state past the reviewing stand occupied by a Lee and a Grant, under the eyes of a Harrison, whose father was a Federal general and a Republican President, to unveil a monument dedicated by ex-Confederates to the Confederate who is dead except on the pages of history.

Through the streets of a southern city tramped an army in blue, led by Lee, in whose name and fame is concentrated southern history from the beginning, and at the top of a pedestal that lifts up the typical southern soldier to the reverence of the ages stood a Sartoris, who is a Grant to us now, and a Harrison, at home with the people from which his ancestry sprang. The south and the west and the north marched the streets—the boys in blue from Illinois, New Jersey, Iowa, Wisconsin, Virginia and North Carolina—brothers all save as they are rivals for the first place in the charge and the last in retreat when they face the enemies of their native land.

Bayamo to Acerraderos. It is extremely gratifying to Cubans that Admiral Sampson should immediately recognize this movement and should officially report it in such complimentary terms to the navy department.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE

Towards the United States is Friendly, as It Always Has Been, Despite Rumors to the Contrary.

BERLIN, June 16.—The Cologne Gazette to-day publishes a note, understood to be semi-official, which reads as follows:

"According to trustworthy information all conjectures in the press and in political circles of Spain, which are being built on the supposed intention of Germany to abandon her neutrality in the Philippine question are entirely baseless. In Spanish official quarters the arrival of German men-of-war at Manila is regarded as perfectly natural, for the great German interests there demand protection."

The correspondent here of the Associated Press is informed that there is no change and that no change is contemplated in Germany's attitude of neutrality. At the outbreak of the war Emperor William said he intended to adopt a strictly impartial course, adding that he would certainly not do anything to disturb the relations of commerce and blood between Germany and the United States, where many Germans have found hospitable homes. This attitude his majesty still adheres to, and he has emphasized it within the past few days by saying that nothing will be done by Germany at Manila beyond protecting German subjects.

The attitude of the German government, it was pointed out, must in no wise be judged by the hostility of the majority of the German press and the people toward the United States.

A TEST CASE

Which Interests Wheeling Brewers—An Unfavorable Decision Rendered.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

STUEBENVILLE, O., June 16.—Wheeling brewers are much interested in a decision given here in the case of "French Steve," of Bridgeport, who was indicted for selling liquor in a local option township. The defendant, through Attorney Handlan, of Wheeling, claimed that under the inter-state commerce law he not only had a right to ship beer into Mr. Pleasant township, but to sell it in the original package as long as this state recognizes the traffic in intoxicants as a beverage to be lawful and legitimate. Also that the local option law was unconstitutional because not within the exercise of the police power of the state.

Judge Mansfield held that the defendant was guilty as indicted and that the inter-state commerce laws did not interfere with the prohibition laws in the shipping of this kind of goods. Bond was given and sentence suspended pending the hearing of the case before the circuit court.

Wheeling brewers are back of the test case, claiming the right to ship goods to any place in this state in original packages under orders from residents of this state.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Action of Board of Regents—Some Slight Changes Made.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., June 16.—The board of regents, of the Normal schools in annual session at Shepherdstown yesterday elected Professor U. S. Fleming, for many years superintendent of the West Virginia normal school, in place of J. N. Deahl, resigned. At Fairmont John G. Knutti was promoted to first assistant in place of W. R. Sanford, who is preparing to go to Cuba as captain of a company in the Second regiment. Miss Winnie South, of Monongalia, Mrs. Gardner, of Berkeley, and Roy Reger, of Buckhannon, were also elected.

At Concord Miss Mollie V. Smith, of Clarksburg, was elected in place of Miss Nanette McCreery. The salary of first assistants was raised to \$700 and all other assistants were made equal and given \$620. Principal J. Walter Barnes, of the Fairmont school, has been retained.

VERY EASY WORK

Three American Warships Demolished a Brick Fort and the Fortifications

AT CEIMANERA, VERY NEAR GUANTANAMO

The Battleship Texas Does the Greatest Damage, Tearing down the Wall of the Fort and Throwing Bricks and Mortar Thirty Feet Into the Air—The Story of a Half Starved Spaniard told when He Crawled into the American Camp—Spanish Soldiers Ready To Give Themselves up.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) CAMP McCALLA, Guantanamo Bay, Wednesday, June 15, 3:30 p. m., via Kingston, Jamaica, Thursday, June 16, 8 a. m.—The brick fort and earthworks at Ceimanera at the end of the railroad leading to the city of Guantanamo, were demolished to-day by the bombardment of the Texas, Marblehead and Suwanee. The warships opened fire at 2 p. m., and the bombardment lasted one hour and thirty minutes.

The Texas steamed slowly up the channel leading to the fortifications followed closely by the Marblehead. The Texas fired two shots as range finders, both falling short, and to the right. The Marblehead stood off to the west side of the channel and opened with her five-inch guns on the fort, knocking down part of the wall.

The Texas then threw in some twelve-inch shells, tearing down the wall of the fort and throwing the bricks and mortar thirty feet in the air.

After badly damaging the fort the Marblehead stood further in to shell the earthworks and barracks at the west end of the harbor. She knocked them into the air, and when the Spaniards fled from the fort they were shelled by the St. Paul and driven into the bushes.

The Spaniards fired only five shots, which did no damage. After the ships stood out into the harbor, the Spaniards in the bush opened fire on the Marblehead's launch, which replied vigorously.

The Suwanee then turned back and shelled the bushes, driving the Spaniards inland.

During the afternoon a half starved and ragged Spanish soldier crawled into camp and gave himself up. He said he expected to be shot but he would gladly die if they would only give him food and water. He had had neither for forty-eight hours.

He reported that there were 2,000 Spanish soldiers half starved who wanted to give themselves up, but that they believed they would be killed by the Americans as soon as they were once in captivity. The Spaniard was given a good dinner and some clothing, and was then taken on board the Marblehead. He declared that he would gladly go back and report to his comrades, but that they would certainly shoot him. He is now held as a prisoner on the Marblehead.

The Marblehead's little steam launch cleared out a detachment of Spanish bushwhackers this afternoon, and escaped without the loss of a man after a hot engagement of a quarter of an hour. The launch had been dragging the harbor near the fort for mines, had found one and was towing it back to the Marblehead when the enemy, concealed in the bushes on the shore, opened a hot fire on the five men in the launch. The launch headed toward shore and began banging away, but the bow gun finally kicked overboard, carrying the gunner with it. In the meantime the enemy was fleeing wildly. The marine was promptly rescued. It is believed that several Spaniards were killed.

IRON AND STEEL.

No Special Changes to be Recorded—A Strong Movement Ahead.

PITTSBURGH, June 16.—The American Manufacturer will say to-morrow:

Again there is little or no change to report in the iron and steel trade. Our reports from the various trade centers show that in nearly all business continues about as it has been for some time past. In the east all branches of the market continues rather dull. In pig iron operations are small, as the rupture of the southern furnace combination is still affecting prices. But it is stated that the decline has not amounted to more than 25c per ton so far. At Philadelphia some encouraging features are observable, as more foundry iron is being sold.

A large amount of merchant steel has been ordered from the western mills, and about 4,000 tons of plate is expected to be placed within the next three weeks. A Chicago there is more call for structural material and quite a good aggregate of business has been closed during the past week. There is a fair inquiry for pig iron. Bar iron is being bought by the agricultural implement makers and there appears to be something of a revival in car building. The demand for sheets has dropped off considerably, but there is more buying in merchant steel. Attention in the Cincinnati market has been taken up largely by the foundrymen's convention recently held in that city.

It is hard to tell just where pig iron prices are, but the furnaces are slow to make contracts running to the end of the year. It is held that general conditions are shaping themselves for a strong movement. Plates are active and the best equipped mills are taking the big contracts for bars. At Cleveland some sales of Bessemer iron have been made at figures below the valley agreement. The billet market is quite dull. At Wheeling there is little or no change in the situation. The sheet and plate mills are working well up to capacity.

The Closing Chapter.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The closing chapter in the story of the Behring Sea fisheries claims rushing over a period of several years, was enacted in the office of the secretary of state this afternoon, when Judge Day delivered to Sir Julian P. Macnaghten, the British ambassador, a draft drawn on the treasurer of the United States in the sum of \$475,151.26, as payment in full of the award of the joint commission convened in accordance with the terms of the Paris tribunal of arbitration of 1892. To-day was the last day allowed for payment under the terms of the award, and it was made in pursuance of a special act of Congress passed by that body yesterday and approved by the President of the United States this morning.

CONFERENCE SEMINARY.

The Largest Crowd that Has Ever Assembled in the History of the Institution Greeted the Graduates—Twenty-four Receive Diplomas.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

BUCKHANNON, W. Va., June 16.—At 9:30 o'clock this morning the commencement exercises proper were held at the Conference Seminary. The crowd was the largest ever present and the exercises were of a high order. Early in the morning the auditorium began to fill up and soon even standing room was not to be had. A large number was turned away. Governor Atkinson was expected to be present and address the class, but was compelled to leave yesterday afternoon for Charleston. While here he spoke encouragingly of the outlook for the school.

The class numbered twenty-four in the various courses as follows:

Classical Course—Victor E. Albright, Cranesville, W. Va.; James E. Bird, Charleston, W. Va.; William E. Craig, Point Pleasant, W. Va.; Robert R. Hardesty, Buckhannon, W. Va.; J. Lester McMillan, Good Hope, W. Va.; Percy W. Matheny, Buckhannon, W. Va.; Mabel H. Wiant, Parkersburg, W. Va. Literary Course—Edward E. Carter, Elk City, W. Va.; Mattie J. Dalley, Newburg, W. Va.; Eulah B. Davis, Grafton, W. Va.; Stella M. Elliott, McAlpin, W. Va.; Alberta Halpenny, Buckhannon, W. Va.; Della Haymond, Cherry Camp, W. Va.; Blanche Lazelle, Madsen, W. Va.; E. Leslie Long, Alma, W. Va.; Osa Scott Withers, Glenville, W. Va. Scientific Course—Willis H. Franklin, Adaline, W. Va.; Elmo T. Morgan, Alexander, W. Va.; Lella F. Smith, Dayton, W. Va.; B. Frank Williamson, Holly Grove, W. Va. Normal Course—Fannie E. Ford, Independence, W. Va.; Ernest D. Lewis, Johnstown, W. Va.; John H. Rohrbough, Werner, W. Va.; Frank O. Smith, Bridgeport, W. Va.

Owing to the size of the class only a part could appear on the programme. These were selected from the class and the following programme was carried out:

Chorus—"When Life is Brightest".....Pinsuti Prayer.....Rev. D. A. Denton Conferring of Diplomas.....B. Frank Williamson Essay—"The Good Woman's Work".....Fannie E. Ford Oratorical Course—John H. Rohrbough Vocal Solo—"For All Eternity" (Marchionni).....Miss Anna E. Wisner Address.....Mr. Arthur Neville Oration—"William E. Gladstone".....J. Lester McMillan Essay—"Symmetrical Womanhood".....Della Haymond Oration—"Noblest Revolution".....James E. Bird Piano Duett—Waltz and Finale (Bohm).....Misses Fletcher and Parriott Address.....Acting President Trotter Address.....Dr. A. G. Palmer Benediction.....Rev. W. J. Harkins Dr. Palmer made a short and interesting address in the absence of Governor Atkinson. President-elect Boyers also spoke briefly at the close.

Yesterday the annual exhibit of the department was made. This department has done excellent work in the past and the exhibit showed that this year was in no way behind former years in the high grade of its work. Last night after the lecture by Dr. Palmer, the annual meeting of the Alumni Association was held. There were about forty members present, although not all who were in the city attended. The election of officers was the principal item of business, resulting in the election of Prof. Orle McConkey, president of Clarksville high school, principal; Miss Jessie Trotter, of Buckhannon, secretary; Miss Ella Hyre, of Sutton, treasurer. After the business meeting a good social time was had by the alumni and a large number of friends.

Professor Frank B. Trotter, acting president, spoke enthusiastically of the work done by the seminary and urged the alumni to assist in raising the school to higher things. President-elect Simon L. Boyers was then introduced and gave a few words of greeting and encouragement. Professor C. L. Jones, of the University, was called for and expressed best wishes for the association.

To-night the reception by the faculty closed the week's exercises most pleasantly and to-morrow the students leave for their homes.

ROBBED TWO COMPANIES.

A Belington Telegraph Operator's Escape—Gets Away with \$1,400.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

BELINGTON, W. Va., June 16.—Fred Schrott, telegraph operator here, left on last Saturday, saying he was going to get married, accompanying a young lady of this place to Grafton, where he left her, taking train No. 46.

He had the issuing of money orders for the United States and American Express Companies at this office, and before leaving he cashed money orders in town to the amount of about \$900, and carried away twenty or thirty blank orders and robbed the agent of \$500. The deficiency was not discovered until late Tuesday evening.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, showers and thunder storms; variable winds, becoming southerly.

For Western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy weather; warmer; light northerly winds, becoming southerly.

For Ohio, threatening weather, with occasional showers; warmer in northern portion; light variable winds, becoming southerly.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schenep, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	62	3 p. m.	83
8 a. m.	72	7 p. m.	84
9 a. m.	75	Weather Fair	